

**SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY**

SEPT. 5, 1831.

VOL. XII. NO. 587.

pensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerk and messenger in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Secretary to the

ty, fifteen thousand eight hundred and eighty four dollars, eight cents; for the new Post Office building, four thousand and eighty four dollars, three cents; for the Surveyor General in O...

...the settlement of private land claims in Florida, dated twenty-first of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

**NEWSPAPERS.**  
A newspaper is a bill of fare, containing a variety of dishes.

An ACT making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, three hundred and seven thousand nine hundred and sixty eight dollars; for pay of the officers and clerks of both Houses, thirty four thousand three hundred dollars; for stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, twenty nine thousand six hundred and eighty five dollars; for stationary, fuel, printing and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars. The said two sums shall be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives severally, and to no other purpose.

Salary of the Principal and Assistant Librarians, two thousand three hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of the Library, and pay of messengers, eight hundred dollars; for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, five thousand dollars; for compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars; for Clerks and Messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars; for clerks, messengers, and messengers in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars; for incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of the State, including the printing and packing of laws, twenty thousand dollars; for compiling, printing, and binding the biennial register to the thirty-first September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of twenty-seventh April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, one thousand dollars; for storage of laws and documents, three hundred and forty dollars; for contingent expenses of the Patent Office, to wit: Snaps, parchment, stationary, and fuel, including extra clerk hire, one thousand and hundred and thirty dollars; for repairs and improvements of grounds and buildings of the Patent Office, three hundred and sixty dollars; compensation of the superintendent and clerks of the northeast executive building, one hundred and fifty dollars; for satisfying claim of John Marshall, late superintendent of the War and Navy buildings, one hundred and thirty seven dollars; for contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engines and buckets, and improvement of ground, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to clerks and messengers in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, fifteen thousand four hundred dollars; for compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand and hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the Office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars; for compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the Office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the Office of the Auditor thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the Office of the Second Auditor sixteen thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the third Auditor, twenty one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fifth Auditor twelve thousand and eight hundred dollars; for compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury, five thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars, for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars; and for temporary clerks, to enable the Commissioner to bring up the business of his office, five thousand dollars; for the commutation of five years full pay to Mountjoy Bailey, one thousand four hundred dollars; for com-

pension to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for the expenses of stationery, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, the following several sum, viz: for the office of the Treasury, including advertising and extra copying, five thousand dollars; for the office of the First Comptroller, one thousand dollars; for the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand dollars; for the office of the First Auditor, eight hundred dollars; for the office of the Second Auditor, eight hundred dollars; for the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars; for the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars; for the office of the Treasurer of the United States, seven hundred dollars; for the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, including compensation for maps required by resolution of the Senate of twenty-third of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, nine thousand dollars; for compensation for extra aid, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the issuing military land scrip, patents founded on Virginia military surveys, and writings and recording patents for lands sold, four thousand dollars; for the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, including purchase of law books for that office, two thousand dollars; for translation; and for transmitting reports and sea-letters, three hundred dollars; for stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, one thousand four hundred dollars; for compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the southeast executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, engines and backsets, and improvement of adjoining ground, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, twenty one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, one thousand dollars; for books, maps, and for the War Department, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand six hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, two hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, including expense of advancing, two thousand six hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, one thousand two hundred and seventy dollars; for drawing instruments, repairing instruments, purchase and repair of books and maps, one thousand one hundred and ninety dollars; for the services of a lithographer, and for materials and repairs for the lithographic press, one hundred and thirty six dollars; for arrears of the same, one hundred and twenty dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance Department, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, one hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Surgeon General, one hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, two hundred and twenty dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Quarter Master General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, six hundred dollars; for the salary of the superintendent and watchmen of the northwest executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building, and engines, and improvement of adjoining ground, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Secretary of the Navy Board, eight hundred dollars; for compensation to the drafter, and messenger, in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, eight hundred and forty dollars; for contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the salary of the superintendent of the southwest executive building, and the watchmen, eight hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said building, fuel, repairs of building, engines, and improvement of ground, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to two Assistant Postmasters General, five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General, forty one thousand one hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for maintenance of the buildings, making up arrears, and compensation to two watchmen and porter, sixteen hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the extra clerks employed in the Post Office Department, by the late Postmaster General from the first January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, to the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, twenty seven cents and three fourths of a cent per annum for each clerk assigned to the temporary and extra clerks employed in the Post Office Department since the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, to the thirty first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, one thousand eight hundred and thirty,

ty, fifteen thousand eight hundred and one hundred dollars; eight cents; for the new Post Office building, four thousand eight hundred and eighty four dollars, three cents; for compensation to the Surveyor General in California, Michigan and Wisconsin, two thousand and one hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand one hundred dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor South of Tennessee, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, including two hundred dollars of arrears, one thousand and nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama; two thousand dollars; for compensation to clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the Surveyor in Florida; two thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the commissioner of the public buildings in Washington City, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars; for compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint, including extra clerk hire and laborer, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars; for incidental and contingent expenses and repairs cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage, of the Mint, thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety dollars; for compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, seven thousand and one hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council, pay of the officers of the Council, fuel, stationery, printing and repairs of the legislative hall, including arrearages, eight thousand two hundred and ninety.

compensation to the Governor, Judges, Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, and additional compensation to each Judge. On the 1st of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, nine thousand four hundred dollars; for pay and mileage of the Legislative Council of Territory, five thousand four hundred and ten dollars; for contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred fifty dollars; for incidental expenses of the Legislature of Arkansas, by act of twenty third May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars; for compensation to the Governor, Judges, Secretary of the Florida Territory, including additional compensation for the Judges extra duty under the act of twenty third May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, fifteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars; for contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars for compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of Florida, for officers and servants of the Council, fuel, stationery, printing, and distribution of the laws; including two hundred and forty-eight dollars for arrears, seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars; for compensation to the Clerk of Justice, the associate Judges, and district Judges of the United States, including arrears arising from increased salaries of certain chief Judges under the act of May twenty third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, seven thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars, eighteen cents; for the salaries of chief Justice and associate Judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said district, nine thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to William C. C. C. Chief Justice of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, for preparation of code of civil and criminal jurisprudence, compliance with an act of Congress, passed 29th April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars; for compensation of clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars; for contingencies in the office of the Attorney General, five hundred dollars; for a messenger in said office, five hundred dollars; for the purchase of books in the office of Attorney General, five hundred dollars; for defraying the expenses already incurred in fitting up the office of the Attorney General, seven hundred and thirty three dollars for compensation to the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, eleven thousand and three hundred dollars; for defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the salaries of the Justices of the said Courts, and of the judges of the said Courts, and of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures, and forfeitures, incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and preceeding, and, likewise, for defraying the expenditures in which the United States are engaged, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the keeping of prisoners, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; for the payment of pensions granted by the late and present governments, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for the support and maintenance of light houses, floating lights, beacons, and stake-ways, including the purchase of keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, one hundred and twenty three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; for building light-glaz islands, and at the entrance of Roanoke Sound, and at the entrance of Choptank Point, Maryland, and near St. Marks harbor, in Florida, twenty nine thousand eight hundred dollars, being the amount of balances of moneys heretofore appropriated to the said objects; and several balances are hereby reapportioned to the several objects specifically; for the salaries of Registers and Receivers of the United States, one thousand dollars; for the salaries of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars; for stationary and books for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, five hundred dollars; for allowance to Assistant Comptroller and

the same objects for the year 1890, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars; for the salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, the Netherlands, and Colombia; fifty four thousand dollars; for the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation to the same places, twelve thousand dollars; for the salaries of the Charge des Affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, Mexico, and Guatemala, forty thousand five hundred dollars; for the present Minister to Russia, nine thousand dollars; for the salaries of the Charge des Affaires at Peru, Chili, Brazil, and Guatemala, eighteen thousand dollars; for the outfit and salary of a Charge d' Affaires, for the salary of a Dragoman at Constantinople; and for the contingent expenses of the Legation, thirty six thousand five hundred dollars to wit: For the outfit of a Charge d' Affaires, four thousand five hundred dollars; for salary of a Charge d' Affaires, four thousand five hundred dollars; for salary of a Dragoman two thousand five hundred dollars; for the contingent expenses of the Legation, twenty five thousand dollars; for the continuation of the expenses of foreign intercourse; in addition to the sum of twenty five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, twenty thousand dollars; for the salaries of the agents for claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars; for the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, thirty thousand dollars; for the relief and protection of American seamen, in foreign countries, twenty thousand dollars; for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, twenty five thousand dollars; for carrying into effect the act of May twenty ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, for the settlement of the accounts of certain diplomatic agents, ten thousand five hundred dollars; for the payment of claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, by the enemy, the balance of the appropriation made by the act of first March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, heretofore carried to the surplus fund, thirty two thousand seventy three dollars and eighty cents; for the compensation due to Messrs Parker for investigating the accounts of Robert Arnold, late Collector of Amboy, two hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty four cents; for the designating and marking the boundary line between the State of Louisiana and the district of Arkansas, three thousand dollars; the same to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State; for preparing a revision of the former estimates of the population of the United States, one thousand

**A. STEPHENSON,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**J. C. CALHOUN,**  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.  
Approved March 2, 1831.  
**ANDREW JACKSON.**

**VARIETY.**

**Fatal Marriage.**—A melancholy instance of an unfortunate marriage, was developed on the trial of Murray, the person tried for participating in the bank robbery. A most interesting looking female, aged about 18 years, possessing a finely formed countenance, clear complexion, dark brown hair, and in a very delicate situation, was examined as a witness. It seems the young lady resided with her mother, who keeps a respectable tavern and boarding house in Philadelphia. Some time last winter a young fellow named Simpson, commenced visiting, and subsequently boarding, at her mother's house, and there insinuated himself into the girl's affections. At the same time, Murray was accustomed to visit Simpson, and as the two persons appeared to have a great plenty of money, the young woman imagining that her visions of happiness would all be realized, consented to a private marriage, and an elopement to this city in January, where she was placed in Murray's house, and soon became acquainted, through her husband and Murray, with Smith's family. In the month of February Simpson was arrested, convicted of picking a gentleman's pocket, and sent to the State Prison.

Thus has this interesting young woman, by a precipitate marriage had her prospects of happiness destroyed, herself thrown into an association with depraved characters, and united in marriage with the inmate of a state prison.

**A Good Customer.**—It is stated in a paper printed 'down east,' that a Mr. Salathiel Nickerson, of Barnstable, has had 14 children married by one clergyman, and has one more who is soon to give the minister another job in that line.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

A newspaper is a bill of fare, containing a variety of dishes, suited to the different tastes of the community. Politics are the most palatable to almost every one. Those who prefer them rare done, choose those from France. Electioneering is venison. Congress news is stuffed meats. Essays, humorous, speculative moral, and divine, are a fine boiled dish, where, by a happy commixture in the use of bread, meat, and vegetables, a diet is obtained, nutritive, pleasant, and healthy. Ship news is a glass of frog at eleven. Poetry is custard. Marriages are sweet meats. Ballads and love ditties, plum pudding. Anecdotes, comediums, and epigrams, are spice and mustard. Sometimes here comes along a printer's dun—that is sour crust or cranberry tart.

**A New Coat.**—There is a new coat says an old proverb, and I will give you a friend for each of its stitches. So great is the influence that dress has with the larger portion of mankind, that one with a new coat on, shall be recognised by many of his acquaintances, who would not deign to acknowledge him in an old one. In Pope's time, worth made the man; in our day it is the tailor that makes him. A spend-thrift with not a cent in his pocket, but with a dashy dress, will pass for a man of consequence, whilst the economical rich man, with a threadbare coat, will be hustled among the crowd as an useless piece of furniture.

*One good turn deserves another.*—  
Reynolds, the dramatist, when about  
to appear in the character of a novel-  
ist, was complaining to a friend of the  
many difficulties he encountered in his  
new undertaking; the latter replied—  
'Think, when the work is over, of the  
pleasure of correcting the press.'  
'Ay!' rejoined Fred. Reynolds.—  
'and when that work is over, think of  
the pleasure of the press when cor-  
recting me.'

**Memorable saying of Kosciusko.**  
When this brave Pole arrived at  
racow, where the revolution com-  
menced, he made, to the little band  
of patriots under his command, the  
following heart-stirring speech.  
"We are not strong enough in num-  
bers to be victorious, but we are  
enough to die with honor in defending  
our country."

Dr. Goldsmith having been requested by a woman to visit her husband who was melancholy, called upon the patient and told him he would send him some pills which he had no doubt would prove efficacious. He immediately went home, put ten guineas in a chip box and sent them to the patient. The remedy had the desired effect.

A man who gives his children a bit of industry, provides for them better than by giving them a stock of money.

Of all wild beasts the most dangerous  
is a slanderer : Of all tame ones a  
liar.

*In Irish answer.* "How old are Pat?" said a clerk of indictment at late assizes in Ireland; "Faith," replied Pat, "I believe I am pret-near as owld as ever I'll be," and in dead truth he was--- for he stretched hemp the day after.

gentleman once said he should  
to see a boat full of ladies adrift  
he ocean, to see what course they  
ld steer. A lady in the room re-  
d.... "that's easily told; they  
ld steer to the Isle of Man, to be  
."

What will you be helped to sir?  
a landlady at a country tavern.  
nothing on the table but mush  
milk.



# MR. CALHOUN'S PUBLICATION

THE SOUTHERN STATES

FROM THE PAGES OF THE (N. O.) OBSERVER.

We have been not a little amused at the various readings of Mr. Calhoun's exposition by our brethren of the quill. One sees in it the doctrine of Nullification to the full extent; another is of opinion that it evades that question. One is of the opinion that its object and tendency are to lead to civil war, and all their dreadful consequences; another, that it is only a scheme of political salvation. The opinions of the public expectation, the opinions that it deals his political fate; and another that it will be the stepping stone to higher honors. One thinks it too long and another too short. In fine, no two of the tribe view it alike. The only point in which they all agree, is that it is written with extraordinary ability. For our part, we do exceedingly regret, as he of the Camden Journal supposes, that any doctrine advanced by Mr. Calhoun should be unpopular, because we think there is not just now any other individual combining all the great requisites, so prominently before the public, as to ensure the defeat of both Jackson and Clay; and because we think it essential to the prosperity of the country, and the purity of the institutions, that they should both be defeated. We see nothing in Mr. Calhoun's sentiments for which we would condemn him; but his great leading principles we heartily concur. Our regrets arise from the apprehension that others will see nullification in them, which we think is not the case, and that the consequence will be that our hopes of seeing him President must be deferred, at least.

If Mr. Calhoun's publication had come from Virginia, and had the sanction of Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison's name, it would doubtless be impossible to discover any thing amiss in it. But because it comes from South Carolina, and because a portion of the people of that State are nullifiers, and because the word nullification is unfashionable, it is every thing abominable. Let any one read the extracts from the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, which we this day publish, and see how far beyond Mr. Calhoun those two distinguished men have gone in their claims for the reserved rights of the States. We do not wish to be understood as asserting the right of one State to nullify an act of Congress, (which we consider the doctrine of nullification,) and we do not find it advanced by Mr. Calhoun. On the contrary, there is nothing there inconsistent with the purest love of country; nothing there which will prevent our giving to him our hearty support, should he be held up for the Presidency.

From the Raleigh Star.

Mr. Calhoun's Sentiments.—To the exclusion of almost every thing else, we lay before our readers, in to day's paper, the address of the Vice President, setting forth, in detail his views on the interesting questions which now agitate and divide our country. In our next, we shall commence the publication of the political authorities upon which Mr. Calhoun founds his opinions, to wit: The Virginia Resolutions of 1799, the Kentucky Resolutions of 1799, and the Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, pronounced in 1799, by Chief Justice McLean, in the case of the Common Pleas vs. Cobbet. The public will then have the whole ground before them, and will be enabled to form a fair and impartial idea of the course of the Vice President.

From the Tarborough Free Press.

Vice President Calhoun.—The last Pendleton Messenger contains the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, on the relation which the States and General Government bear to each other. In our next paper we will give the principal part of this important document. If we mistake not, our readers will find in this lucid Exposition an able illustration of the doctrines of '98, clearly defining the original landmarks of the "Jefferson School."

From the Northern Sentinel.

The Vice President's sentiments on the question of the relation which the States and the General Government bear to each other, and his views of the Tariff Policy, are published in this day's paper. This profound and masterly document does great credit to Mr. Calhoun's candor and firmness. Regardless of the degree in which it may affect his political standing, his course is frank and undisguised, and such as must endear him to those of his fellow citizens who entertain the doctrines which he inculcates.

From the Northern Spectator.

Mr. Calhoun's Opinions.—Mr. Calhoun has at length given to the public the anxiously expected disclosure of his opinions on the topic of nullification. He has done so with a candor and independence, that must enlist the admiration of all parties.

Mr. Calhoun's expose which we promised last week, occupies so much of

our space as to exclude the usual variety of matter which a newspaper is expected to afford. We do not regret this, however, and we shall be much disappointed if our readers do. The opinions of such a man as John C. Calhoun on a question of such deep and absorbing interest, surely of more importance than the usual variety of topics which enter into newspaper composition. We are constrained to postpone any remarks upon it, until our next. Let every man read, and decide whether there be any sentiment inconsistent with the most ardent attachment to the Union of the States.

An extract from a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Judge Roane, dated, FOLKLAND FOREST SEPT. 6, 1819.

DEAR SIR,

I had read in the Enquirer, and with great approbation, the plates signed Hampden, and have read them again with redoubled approbation in the copies you have been so kind as to send me. I subscribe to every title of them. They contain the true principles of the revolution of 1800, for that was as real a revolution in the principles of our government as that of 1776 was in its form; not effected indeed by the sword, as that, but by the rational and peaceable instrument of reform, the suffrages of the people. The nation declared its will by dismissing functionaries of one principle, and electing those of another, in the two branches, executive and legislative, submitted to their election. Over the judiciary department, the constitution had deprived them of their control. That, therefore, has continued the reprobated system; and although new matter has been occasionally incorporated into the old, yet the leaven of the old mass seems to assimilate to itself the new; and after twenty years confirmation of the federal system by the voice of the nation, declared through the medium of elections, we find the judiciary, on every occasion, still driving us into consolidation.

In denying the right they usurp of exclusively explaining the constitution, I go further than you do, if I understand rightly your quotation from the Federalist, of an opinion that 'the judiciary is the last resort in relation to the other departments of the government, but not in relation to the rights of the parties to the compact under which the judiciary is derived.' If this opinion be sound, then indeed is our constitution a complete *feto de se*. For intending to establish three departments, co-ordinate and independent, that they might check and balance one another, it has given, according to this opinion, to one of them alone, the right to prescribe rules for the government of the others, and to that one too, which is unselected by, and independent of the nation. For experience has already shown that the impeachment it has provided is not even a scare crow; that such opinions as the one you combat, sent cautiously out, as you observe also, by detachment, not belonging to the case often, but sought for out of it, as if to rally the public opinion beforehand to their views, and to indicate the line they are to walk in, have been so quietly passed over as never to have excited any madversion, even in a speech of any one of the body entrusted with impeachment. The constitution, on this hypothesis, is a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary, which they may twist into any form they please. It should be remembered, as an axiom of eternal truth in politics, and whatever power in any government is independent, is absolute also; in theory only, at first, while the spirit of the people is up, but in practice, as fast as that relaxes. Independence can be trusted no where but with the people in mass. They are inherently independent of all but moral law. My construction of the constitution is very different from that you quote. It is that each department is truly independent of the others, and has an equal right to decide for itself what is the meaning of the constitution in the cases submitted to its action; and especially, where it is to act ultimately and without appeal.

## THE TARIFF.

MR. WEBSTER'S OPINIONS UPON THAT SUBJECT IN 1830.

"There is a power in names; and those who had pressed the tariff on Congress and on the country, had represented it as immediately and almost exclusively connected with domestic industry and national independence. In his opinion, no measure could prove more injurious to the industry of the country, and nothing was more fanciful than the opinion, that national independence rendered such a measure necessary. He certainly thought it might be doubted whether the spirit and intention of the constitution, in exercising a power to control essentially the pursuits and occupations of individuals in their private concerns; a power to force great and sudden changes, both of occupation and property, upon individuals, not as incidental to the exercise of any other power, but as substantial and direct power. If such changes were wrought incidentally only, and were the necessary consequence of such impost

on Congress, for the leading principle of revenue, should exactly then they could not be complained of. But he doubted whether Congress fairly possessed the power of turning the incident into the principle; and, instead of laying manufactures to the protection of such laws as should be passed with a primary regard to revenue, with the view of giving a preference to particular manufactures, with an entire disregard of all the considerations of revenue, and instead of laying such imposts as would bear the least burden on the people, carrying the impost on certain articles to a burdensome excess, with a full knowledge that the increase of duty will diminish the amount of revenue raised."

"It would hardly be contended that Congress possessed that sort of general power by which it might declare that particular occupations should be pursued in society, and that others should not. If such power belonged to any government in this country, it certainly did not belong to the general government," &c. &c.

The prospect before us is cheering. The doctrines for which we are contending are becoming daily more known and better understood, both at home and abroad. The cry that has been raised of "Treason, War, Rebellion" and the like will eventually be one of our most powerful auxiliaries. By giving an intense interest to the subject, it has caused investigation. This is all we ask. We are not striving to persuade the people to buzz for some petty personal intrigue. We call on them to guard their liberties to put down oppressive and grinding taxation—to bring back the Constitution to its original principles—to assert their rights to equal legislation—to remind their servants, the Federal Government, in a voice and manner not to be mistaken, that it is not their master—and to demand, as freemen ought to do, that no further attempts be made to reduce them from the proud situation of free citizens of independent States, to "worse than colonial vassalage."

Such views and such intentions no man need be ashamed of. Let our doctrines be examined. Let those of our antagonists be brought to the same test. Let the plain, manly spirit of determined liberty which breathes in the one, be contrasted with the uncertain and submissive doctrines of the other. Uncertain, for their leaders cannot agree among themselves—submissive as their nature shows, and as they openly avow themselves. And submissive to what? To the caprice of a sectional majority, and to acts of Congress which their mightiest have stigmatized as unconstitutional.

Let there be investigation. It is the cause of the people. Let them look to it.

Wingate Intelligencer.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

One news boat boarded yesterday morning at an early hour the fine ship Mary Howland of this port, commanded by Capt. Allen, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 15th July; we have received by her Liverpool papers of that date, and London journals of the 12th.

The elections in France to which naturally much importance was attached, because the opinions of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies must infallibly exercise a marked influence not over the fate of France alone, but of Europe, have nearly terminated.

The ministerial papers claim an immense majority for the Premier, which his opponents however, deny him to the extent claimed. In Paris the elections were a moiety Ministerial and a moiety otherwise. The following are the candidates elected in that metropolis.

Those with M. Alfred to their names are ministerial; those with P. belong to the patriotic party.

- |     |            |               |
|-----|------------|---------------|
| 1.  | Arnaud, M. | Perier, M.    |
| 2.  | "          | Lafitte, P.   |
| 3.  | "          | Ollivier, M.  |
| 4.  | "          | Ganneron, M.  |
| 5.  | "          | Salverte, P.  |
| 6.  | "          | Delessert, M. |
| 7.  | "          | Delaborde, P. |
| 8.  | "          | Dunon, P.     |
| 9.  | "          | Schonen, M.   |
| 10. | "          | Labau, M.     |
| 11. | "          | Barthe, M.    |
| 12. | "          | Arago, P.     |
| 13. | "          | Ronit, P.     |
| 14. | "          | Les Cases, P. |

In the 4th arrondissement, Oullivier defeated in five other places. In the Department of the Seine, the extreme gauche has lost none. O. Barrot, Dupont de l'Eure, Mauguin, Lafitte, &c. are all returned, on the other hand. Dupin sine, Guizot, Fovet, Caligney, the Minister of Marine, has been defeated. General Lafayette has been returned by an immense majority.

The character of the new Chamber is thus summoned up in a paper we have before us, and it appears to us as far as we are able to judge, to be probably correct. "The Minister has not a majority for the whole of his system, nor the opposition a majority for the whole of its slightest alarm. But it was necessary to

plan of government, but the Minister will have a majority for measures which are national and comprehensive; wise and just, and will be in a minority on the subject of the Peerage, Civil List and Poland."

Among the new members, are General Bertrand and Les Cases, the faithful followers of Napoleon.—It is evident that a party has of late grown up in France, which entertains some views favorable to the elevation of his son; we are however, not inclined to think that at this moment they threaten the present Government with eminent danger; and on the whole it strikes us that the aspect of affairs in France now promises more stability to the throne of Louis Philippe, than they did a few weeks since.

The question of Belgium, which has been one of great difficulty, and which the French nation regarded with a jealous eye, is definitively settled by the acceptance on the part of the Belgian Congress, of the conditions which Leopold annexed to his acceptance of the Throne. We should not be astonished that a marriage between him and a daughter of Louis Philippe shortly follows, it has been of late frequently hinted at in the European Journals, and would probably go far to remove any dissatisfaction which the French nation might feel at a prince ruling in Belgium who has been closely allied to England. He will have much to do to heal the wounds which the late change has inflicted on the industry and commerce of his new subjects.

The discomfiture of the Poles before Wlona, is the most material military operation which we notice in their arduous contest with the Russians. Disensions among themselves, and treachery in their capital and camp, are more alarming circumstances than the events of war. On reading of them, one is almost tempted to give credit to the saying of a conspicuous character in the French revolution, "That the tree of Liberty to flourish in an unwonted soil, must be watered with blood."

The Grand Duke Constantine, the former Viceroy of Poland, has, it is said in one account, died by his own hand. This however requires confirmation. Of the fact of the cholera having reached St. Petersburg there can be no doubt.

The great question of Reform—the fate of the bill in the House of Lords—entirely absorbs the attention of the people of England. We place no reliance on any calculations which go to show minutely the votes of the Peers on this important subject. It is not probable any thing like a correct computation can be made.

A report prevailed in London that the King of England would be crowned on the 23rd Aug; it would not seem to be justified by the discussion which took place not long since on that subject in Parliament.

Courier & Enquirer.

## INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG OF AUG. 23RD.

Disagreeable rumors have reached this city, of an insurrection of the slaves in Southampton County, with loss of lives, in order to correct exaggeration, and at the same time to induce all salutary caution, we state the following particulars:

An express from the Hon. James Trevelyan states that an insurrection had broken out, that several families had been murdered, and that the negroes were embodied, requiring a considerable military force to reduce them.

The names and precise numbers of the families are not mentioned. A letter to the Post Master corroborates the intelligence. Prompt and efficient measures are being taken by the Governor, to call out a sufficient force to put down the insurrection, and place lower Virginia on its guard.

Serious danger, of course, there is none. The deluded wretches have rushed on assured destruction.

The Fayette Artillery and the Light Dragoons will leave here this evening for Southampton—the Artillery go in a Steamboat, and the Troop by land.

FROM THE SENTINEL OF AUG. 25TH.

Various letters have been received here from Petersburg, and other places nearer Southampton, detailing the rumors in circulation relative to the insurrection in that county. It appears from the best information, that a number of negroes, chiefly runaways, combined on Sunday, for the purpose of plunder. That they plundered several houses and committed some murders before their career could be checked—that having been joined by others, they proceeded to Jerusalem bridge in considerable force, where they were met by a few militia hastily assembled, who repulsed the blacks and drove them back, killing their leader, and several others, and taking some prisoners. The blacks became dispirited after this attack, and various parties of them were attacked, and killed, taken, or routed by the militia. Four militiamen in one instance, fell in with a party of twenty odd and wounded some, and took others prisoners. And in all the affairs the whites have not lost a man.

There is therefore no cause for the slightest alarm. But it was necessary to

## AWFUL CALAMITY.

Our Town has been visited with a calamity which must be long and severely felt. In consequence of the successive heavy rains which have fallen for several weeks past, our river was discovered to be rapidly rising as early as Friday morning last. It continued to rise until 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and at past seven o'clock, that beautiful fabric, the Bridge over the Peedee, yielded before the destroying flood. Not a wreck is now remaining to tell where it stood. Such was the overwhelming violence of the flood, that nothing could withstand it. At the very moment of its yielding before the desolating flood, two white men and two negroes had entered and were passing through, but notwithstanding it had been reduced to a complete wreck, having been crushed before they could reach this end, astonished to tell they were all saved. As to the amount of damage sustained by the crops it is impossible to say. The low grounds on each side in some places for more than a mile in extent present one vast sheet of water. We learn that every bank from this fifty miles down the river has been broken—of course the low grounds are completely inundated. But it would require more time and space than we can command to chronicle the disaster. In extent it certainly surpasses anything which in the memory of our oldest inhabitants.

Cheraw Republican.



## Salisbury.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1831.

WE would respectfully remind the citizens of Salisbury, that this day (Saturday) at 12 o'clock, is the time appointed for the Tariff meeting in this place. We hope there will be a general attendance.

—

In 1798 and '9 this country was divided into two great parties: one was called the Federal, the other Republican: one maintained one set of notions about government, the other another: one was monarchical in its principles, the other was democratic: one wished all power concentrated in the Federal government; the other wished it distributed as it was by the constitution among the States. Each strove to gain the ascendancy. Each believed that the salvation of the country depended upon its political tenets. In 1800, however, the people gained the ascendancy—democracy triumphed over monarchy. The parties continued divided until Mr. Monroe's administration. Previous to that, during the war the parties were distinguished, though the line was not so closely drawn as in 1798 and '9. The Federal party to a man opposed the war;—The plan of a general northern confederacy was formed by them; doubled in Hartford: The Republican party then triumphed,—it saved the country,—it saved the Union from dismemberment. We said during Mr. Monroe's administration the parties were blended,—the Red rose married the White. This was then considered a great blessing. The Federal party gave it this turn. They wished to null the Republican party in conscious conspiracy;—they did null it. The Republican party was inactive: The Federal party put forth every nerve,—they strove to regain their former ascendancy. They have gained it. Do not let Do they not see it? Do they not feel it? Do they not see the principles of the Republican party, when the line of demarcation was slightly drawn, have been entirely destroyed? Do they not see the triumph of the Federal party? Ought not they to arouse themselves? Ought they not to wipe the mole from their eyes,—to wash out the sand which has been thrown into them by the Federal party? We do not wish them to believe us;—we wish them to look and see themselves. By false pretenses and under color of names Federal principles have been palmed off upon the Republican party as of the true orthodox faith. It is time for the friends of the country to look.—It is time for him who regards the purity of our republican institutions as worth a straw to arouse himself. It is time for the democracy of the country to arouse themselves—to arise in their majesty and to crush their enemies, to save their country. We ask them to look to the principles of some of those professing to be Republicans and see if they are any coincident with the principles of '98,—any similarity between these new-fangled Republicans and those of the true old democratic stamp,—of those who acknowledge the principles of Thomas Jefferson as orthodox, as correct.

We have extracted a piece from one of the letters which will be found in another column of our paper: to show the identity of the principles for which we have contended with those of the old Republican party; to show the diversity which there is between the



...to show that the principles of some who now call themselves Republicans are as different from what Mr. Jefferson thought Republicanism as white is from black. The Republican party have only to look. They will see the cloven feet by which they have been deceived. They will see the Wolves in Sheep's clothing and they will "unravel them." They will again rally round the principles which have thrice saved the country. They will again display the trophy of victory. Their enemies will soon lose their brief assumption of power and now as in 1830 they will sink to the level and into the insignificance which they deserve. In vain will they attempt to deceive the friends of the country. In vain will they attempt to conceal the brand which will be placed upon them. It will be more indelible than that placed on the cheek of the convicted homicide. No chemical preparation however skillfully prepared will be found potent enough to remove it. All that the true friends of the country have to do to bring about "a consummation so devoutly to be wished for" is to look, see, think. To pay no attention to the glib statements of disappointed office hunters, and interested politicians but to read and judge for themselves.

### North Carolina is true to the doctrines of Republicanism.

Notwithstanding the attempts which have been made by some to discountenance the Republicanism of Mr. Calhoun, the democracy of this State acknowledge its orthodoxy. We have made extracts from some of the leading democratic papers in this State, which will be found in another column of our paper, which go to show in what esteem the opinions of this distinguished statesman are held by the people of old Republican North Carolina. They are Republicans of the old school and not of Van Buren's or Henry Clay's. And all the sophistry of the friends of those ambitious aspirants cannot make the people forget the principles which have thus far preserved the country from the taints of intrigue and corruption, and from the meshes of consolidation. May the good sense of the people in other States preserve the purity of our institutions from those enemies of liberty.

It is to be regretted that the violence of party should make mankind forget that respect which they owe to themselves, to those who differ with them in opinion and to the public at large. This seems particularly to be an evil in our country. The honesty of a man is too often measured by the side he espouses in party political contests and in the heat of passion the party is left out of sight and the man bears the brunt of the epithets which were intended for his political notions. This engenders distrust and dislike and too often forces itself into private circles. Whatever may be the opinion which we entertain of a man as a politician which we pass our judgement upon him as a social being we should leave that part of his character to the field where it belongs. We should pass upon that, upon the field of political controversy and not by the social hearth. The tendency of the mind to measure others by its own standard, by its own peculiar organization is attended with such marvellous effects upon private circles, that we involuntarily shudder to hear a political subject broached in such circles, when we know there is a great diversity of opinion upon it. We have from these considerations arrived at this conclusion that when we pass upon a man as a politician we should do it upon the field of political controversy—when we pass upon a man as a social being we should never take into the account his political notions—when we are in a circle which we wish to preserve harmonious, we should never bring upon the carpet a political subject upon which we knew there was a great diversity of opinion. If these rules were strictly observed, intercourse with our fellow citizens would be more pleasant and in consequence we would less frequently see cloudy countenances and consequent broils which are a disgrace to civilized society.

Some time since the office of secretary to the Governor of the Territory of Michigan became vacant and it was filled by the appointment of a Mr. Mason. It appears that Mr. Mason not being twenty-one years old, the inhabitants of Detroit incited by some enemy of Genl. Jackson's got up a petition, in which they take this act of the President in high dudgeon, because forsooth Mr. Mason was not of age. Now is there any ground for this complaint? If a boy of twelve years old could perform the duties of a secretary to the Governor as well as one fifty years of age why not appoint him? Is a man's qualifications to fulfil an office to be measured by the number of years he has passed through life? Instead of making a noise about the appointment, it would have argued more in favor of their good sense and benevolent feelings if they had applauded the President for the act. Mr. Mason, from all we can learn, is a young man of talents and in every respect well qualified for the appointment. He has a mother and eight sisters to support by the sweat of his brow, which of itself should silence all complaint against his appointment. We wish that Genl. Jackson may never make a worse appointment.

**EQUITY BLANKS**  
FOR SALE HERE.

**NOT BRANCH.**  
The test of a paper contains the statement of the Editor of the late cabinet. It contains Messrs. Garrison and Ingham in what they have said upon the same subject. It is a manifestation of integrity, entitled to credit. We will say this before our readers next week.

The meaning of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions have been so often perverted by the designing and selfish that we will give the people a chance to judge for themselves, by a publication of those imperishable monuments of the fame of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, as soon as we can find room for them. And if they do not agree with us in our construction of them, then they may have our head for a football.

This section of country has been almost inundated by the heavy rains which have fallen during the last two weeks. Crops on the Yadkin and Catawba rivers have been much injured. In Mecklenburg county, we learn, that the damage has been very considerable.

Mr. Clay's prospects are blasted forever. The Western elections have taken place, and he has been beaten in every single state. Even Kentucky forgot him. His friends need no longer hold him up for the Presidency.

We will give a list of the members elect of the next legislature, as soon as all the counties shall be heard from.

The last Raleigh papers contain a list of the decisions of the Supreme Court at the last term. We will publish such as we think will be interesting to our readers, in this section of the State, next week.

### SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION AUXILIARY TRACT SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of the Union Auxiliary Tract Society was held in the Court House, in Salisbury, on Wednesday evening the 31st August, 1831.

The President, Mr. T. L. Cowan, being absent the Vice President, Mr. G. Vogler took the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Thos. Espy.

The Treasurer, Mr. M. Brown reported the State of the Treasury.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted: viz.

On motion by the Rev. Thos. Espy and seconded by Mr. M. Brown:

Resolved, That this Society make a donation of Ten Dollars to the American Tract Society, in the City of New York.

On motion by M. Brown and seconded by P. L. Sink:

Resolved, That the Secretary orders without delay One hundred Dollars worth of Tracts.

On motion by Mr. J. G. Hall and seconded by P. Sink:

Resolved, That the Society will hold a meeting in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening, the 8th Sept. and the Rev. Mr. Espy be requested to preach an appropriate Sermon upon the occasion and a collection be taken up for the support of the Tract cause in this section of the country.

On motion, The officers for the ensuing year were then elected: viz.

THOS. L. COWAN, President.

Rev. Thos. Espy, (in place of G. Vogler), Vice President.

Michael Brown, Treasurer.

James Blackwood, Charles Fisher, John Murphy, John Heard, Jr., Directors.

Philip L. Sink, Recording Secretary.

Resolved, That the meeting of this Society be published in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal.

PHILIP L. SINK, Sec'y.

Mr. Editor: If you think with me and other citizens, you will gladly insert the following in your paper—as one proof of an invisible Providence, preserving life in a poor individual—no Lord—no Lady—It may do more good to thinkers, than all the descriptions of hubbubs in Washington.

STOKES COUNTY, Aug. 16, 1831.

Last week, within 2 miles of Salem, a poor pregnant woman was drawing water from a Well by a swing, and as the bucket was down, she exerted herself to dip the water by the stick on which the bucket hung—when quick as lightning the stick broke loose from the swing, and pitched her head foremost down 16 feet deep on a rock in 5 feet water. The Well was only 2 feet wide below, and a bucket of 10 inches width in it, of course there was only 14 inches between the bucket and the wall. Her husband was standing by a saw mill, such a distance off that her voice was not to be heard from the Well, which she exerted after a few minutes. Thus she found no help from man, and the blood gushing from her face, death appeared certain. But she prayed to God for help, and she climbed out on the straight wall, there was nothing else to hold to, and when she was half up she could see no more, as the blood gushing out from several deep wounds had congealed around the Eyes—here she hung with one hand to the wall, or in a hole in the same, and with the other cleared the blood from her Eyes, and thus she marched up and came out safe—now her husband heard her cries, and rushed horror struck to the help of his blood covered wife, who tho' ready to faint was in her senses. A doctor 2 miles off was sent for—deep wounds

and on the Temple were made, and in a few days she followed her husband, with black marks enough in her face.

Now I think out such Sermons are enough for her, to cause her to cough, love, and adore her captor and prisoner. A NEIGHBOR.

By the Editor's mail we received some additional accounts of the insurrection in Virginia. This account states that the insurrection had killed forty odd whites, principally women and children. The insurrection has been suppressed and all those concerned taken except six, who concealed themselves in the swamps. They had two leaders, one (Gen. John Taylor) a preacher and a slave) and 300 slaves a man of color. Tranquility had been restored.

### OUT AT LAST.

It will be remembered that it was some time since intimated that Mr. Crawford intended to publish in the Globe, an address to the people of the United States on the subject of the correspondence between the President and Vice-President. It was also surmised that he intended to wait until Mr. Calhoun came out with his publication on the relation which the states bear to the Genl. Government. This latter surmise has turned out to be a fact. The last Georgia Journal contains a ten column address from this gentleman "To the people of the United States." We barely have time to say that it is altogether unworthy of so distinguished a statesman as Mr. Crawford. It is weak and puerile in the extreme, but more of it hereafter.

### Camp Meeting at Center

In Montgomery County, N. C. on the stage road from Salisbury to Cheraw, two miles from Alenton. To commence on Friday the 16th of September, and continue until Tuesday the 20th.

### DIED.

In Germantown, Stokes County, on Sunday morning the 14th inst. after a short illness, Doct. William N. Gibson, in the 27th year of his age. He has left an amiable and disconsolate widow and infant daughter together with a father and brother to deplore their irreparable loss.

He has been snatched away in the vigor of youth, just when he had begun to be useful in his profession as well as a useful citizen, and had rendered himself sufficiently known to be esteemed. His death adds another example to the many that has been given "that in the midst of life we are in death." It has been but one short week since he was surrounded by his family and friends, his countenance redolent of life rejoicing in the charity of his nature. Now he is no more! His best eulogy is in the hearts and fond remembrance of those to whom he was best known, and by them his memory will be long cherished in pleasing though mournful recollection. As a friend he was faithful as a citizen firm and independent, and as a son a husband and brother let the tears of those who are now cast down in sorrow speak for them.

### THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Sept. 3. Apples Brandy, 50 do. Peach, 60, Baron 124, Beef 2 24, Beans 15 to 17, Butter 10, Lard 10, Tallow 7, 8, Bagging, 16, 18, Rope 1 1/4, Corn 50, wheat 40, 50, Flour 4, Barrel Coffee 14, to 16, Sugar, 10 a 12 1/2, Oats 16, to 20, Feathers, 25 Iron 5, Salt 1, 1 1/2, Molasses 45, to 50.

### Strayed or Stolen

FROM the pasture of Michael Swink two miles from Salisbury, on the 23 ult. two horses. One a small bay; the other a black with white hind feet a star in his forehead and a spot upon his nose. Both pace and are newly shod all round. Any person giving information respecting the above horses will be liberally compensated. Enquire at this office. RICHARD N. ROBBINS. Sept. 3d. 1831. 1w

### Horace H. Beard, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neatness and punctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadelphia, Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who authorized him to teach his much esteemed system of Cutting for \$25, which can be had from the subscriber on application.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market prices.

N. B. H. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for past patronage, and hopes by unremitting attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. 71st Salisbury, May 14th, 1831.

### TO GOLD MINERS.

The subscriber would respectfully inform those engaged in the Gold mining business, that he has now on hand Eight Estates bed stones of a superior grit, and well cut for the gold mining business. Which he will sell on reasonable terms. N. B. The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a few Estates Bed stones of the usual size, that those wishing can be supplied at the shortest notice. E. E. PHILLIPS. Sept. 2d. 1831.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE HERE.

### THE GREAT MAMMOTH LOTTERY.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Extra Chart No. 18, will positively be drawn in this city on the 21st September next. This is the last lottery of the kind that will be drawn this season. Adventurers must not omit a chance for a splendid fortune, at the stake of only a few dollars. Daily sort lotteries quickly in "the state," that a sort of good luck may lead you easily to the haven of independence. When ever was a scheme presented to the public which offered more powerful inducements to the adventurer than the present one? Only see Blank to a Prize in the following: The many Ballot and Lottery Tickets and the large number of prizes to be drawn, are a recommendation of the lottery to the adventurer. The following Prizes will be determined in one day!

1 of \$50,000 is \$50,000	
1-----40,000-----40,000	
1-----30,000-----30,000	
1-----20,000-----20,000	
1-----10,000-----10,000	
1-----5,880-----5,880	
13-----3,500-----15,000	
12-----1,000-----12,000	
12-----500-----6,000	
24-----300-----7,200	
60-----200-----12,000	
180-----80-----14,400	
180-----50-----9,000	
2340-----32-----74,880	
15660-----16-----250,560	

13480 Prizes \$556,930

Tickets \$16 Halves \$8 Quarters \$4

Eighties \$2

A Package contains 12 tickets, and warranted to draw one half back in prize.

Packages of 12 Wholes . . . \$92

Warranted to draw at least . . . 82 60

Package of 12 Halves . . . 48 80

Warranted to draw at least . . . 38

Package of 12 Quarters . . . 24 80

Warranted to draw at least . . . 24

Package of 12 Eights . . . 16 80

Warranted to draw . . . 16 80

A discount of 4 per cent. will, in all cases, be made on Packages. Those who wish certificates, need only remit the difference between the cost of a package and the amount warranted; all that the packages draw over the warranty will be held subject to the owner's order. Those who remit \$100 will be entitled to a Certificate for a Package of Wholes; Packages of Shares in proportion. Please be particular to address

3-89 ANTHONY H. SHUYLER, N. York.

### Tanning Business.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has permanently located himself, in the above business, near Joseph Cowan's seven miles West of Salisbury; and that he has taken the whole concern of the Tanyard into his own hands, and hopes by close attention and his best endeavors to give general satisfaction, and to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Leather will be given, in exchange for hides &c.

LEVI COWAN.

August 3th, 1831. 4188

### BEEF IN MARKET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally that he now has and intends hereafter to have good beef which he will have in market every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. His beef is as good as that of any of his brethren and he is determined to sell it as cheap. He will pay the highest cash prices for good mountain hives, at any time. CHARLES L. BOWERS. 851st

### Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are anxious to purchase ONE HUNDRED negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN to TWENTY FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the CASH.

JAMES I. LONG, RICH D. W. LONG, THOS. MULL, Jr.

May 22d 1831. 6m199

N. B. Application can be made to the firm in person or by letter addressed to JAMES I. LONG & Co. Salisbury N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he continues to entertain Boarders, and travellers at the Establishment, heretofore, occupied by Col. Isaac Craton, in Rutherfordton; Several additional spacious rooms have been lately fitted up, which will enable her to make comfortable, during their stay, such private families as may think proper to call on her, to spend the Summer months. 12:90

E. B. CRATON.

Rutherfordton, June 16, 1831.

### JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

### NO TARIFF ON PRICES. FREE TRADE. EARTH-WARE. LOOKING GLASSES, &c.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. Importers 84, Water St. New-York.

OFFER for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of Earthenware, Glass, China, plain and gilt Looking Glasses, &c.

which the New-York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They cannot but be cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices for Groceries, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation; exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expel us from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of Goods, the excellence of our packers and the lowness of our prices, for cash or city exceptions; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly acts in this way. It has been said, the combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all we think, friends or foes will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This combination of men are leaving no means untied for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system; our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations waylaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us;—in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise has been neglected in this struggle to subvert us. We once more call upon every friend of free trade to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality.

T. J. BARROW & CO.

88 Water street, above Old Slip; August 8. 1831. 3:87

### MILITARY ORDERS.

Concord August 4th, 1831.

THE commanding officers belonging to the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade of the 4th division of the N. C. Militia, are hereby Commanded to appear in Charlotte on Tuesday the 13th Sept. with their respective Subalterns and privates, equipped according to law, for review and inspection.

The Regiment will be formed at 10 o'clock A. M. The officers belonging to said Regiment are hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte on Thursday the 25th inst. equipped as the law requires for Drill and other exercises.

By order of,

WM. MEANS, Colo. Comdt.

CH'S. J. HARRIS Adj't.

BIS REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail in Rowan County, on the 12 inst., three negro men,—one a free negro by the name of Sam Bailey who is stout built, very black, about 25 or 30 years old,

speaks broken of the French language and once a yellow fellow taken up and committed to Jail as a runaway, calls his name Dick and says he is 17 or 18 years old, one tooth rotten in front, speaks quick when spoken to;—and the other a slim black fellow very active, belongs to James Hulse of this place (Salisbury). Mr. Hulse purchased him in Concord Jail, of Col. Kin-dle as the agent of some man in Alabama, his name is Hardie. The above reward will be paid upon the delivery of said negroes to me, in Salisbury, or by securing them so that I get them—if not all three taken Five Dollars for each.

F. SLATER, S'g't.

### Committed,

TO the Jail of Lincoln County on the 29th of June 1831, a Negro fellow about 35 years of age, dark complexioned, and well formed, five feet eight inches high. He calls himself Jesse, he says he belongs to Sampson Menner, in the state of Alabama and made his escape from John Patterson when on his way to his master, he says he formerly belonged to Robert Kimmins in Guilford County in this State. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away. 841st

JACOB REINHARDT, Jailor.



**TRY.**  
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, this Shop is a few doors East of the Court House on Main Street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Freedy in a future state they are now prepared to make every description of work in the most skillful manner and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.  
Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Barrels, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Benches, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.  
They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement.  
**A. W. BUIS,**  
**GEORGE FRALEY.**  
May 9th, 1831. 711f  
N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Cur'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.  
**A. W. B.**  
**G. F.**

**Cabinet-Making BUSINESS.**  
THE subscriber, respectfully, informs the inhabitants of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above line of business, in the house one door below Mr. Murphy's Store which was formerly occupied by Mr. Terrence as a Store room, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above line, making  
Dining, Breakfast & Bed room Tables, Secretaries, and Writing Desks, Coffee Stands, Work Benches, Bedsteads, &c. &c.  
His work will be done with neatness, durability and dispatch; His materials shall be of the best quality and his work executed in a fashionable and elegant style and on lower prices than any shop in the place. The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public and hopes he may merit it.  
**DAVID WATSON.**  
August 22nd, 1831. 86f  
N. B. Walnut, Cherry, and pine plank and all kinds of country produce will be taken in part payment for work.  
**D. W.**

**A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 320 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodated.  
**SAMUEL JETER.**  
April 1st, 1831. 65191

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.  
**JONES FULLER.**  
Refer to Messrs. Thos. J. Curran, O. F. Stark, and W. Whitehead.  
July 26. 4188.

**Statesville.**  
TAKEN up and committed to Jail on the 14th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is ISAAC, about five feet three or four inches high, and says he belongs to John Armstrong living in York District South Carolina. Also, on the 17th inst. a negro boy who says his name is RALEIGH and says he belongs to Abraham Miller, living in York District South Carolina. Owners are requested to come forward and prove property pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with as the law directs.  
**JOHN WOOD, Jailor.**  
June 30th, 1831. 771f

**WAGGONERS,**  
Driving to Fayetteville,  
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Room for Boarders and Lodgers, for a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.  
**Fayetteville April 1st, 1831. 11**

**EQUITY BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.**

**Cabinet Making BUSINESS.**  
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, this Shop is a few doors East of the Court House on Main Street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Freedy in a future state they are now prepared to make every description of work in the most skillful manner and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.  
Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Barrels, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ladies Work Benches, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.  
They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement.  
**A. W. BUIS,**  
**GEORGE FRALEY.**  
May 9th, 1831. 711f  
N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Cur'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.  
**A. W. B.**  
**G. F.**

**Negroes Wanted!**  
THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in CASH.  
**JAMES HUIE.**  
N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence Mr. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorized to make purchases at all times.  
**Salisbury, May 21. 721f**

**MY HOUSE,** (the Post Office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west of the Court House, in Lexington, N. C. is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable.  
**B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.**

**Beef! Beef!**  
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of this town, that he will have BEEF in market, during the present season, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings or at any other time which would suit the convenience of his friends and customers. Persons having BEEVES for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber, as he will pay the most liberal prices for them, in Cash, at all times.  
**JOHN I. SHAVER**  
July 2, 1831. 781f

**Runaway**  
ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones County, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.  
**JAMES LAMAR.**  
October 16th. 421f  
The Georgian, Savannah; the Telecopa, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to  
**J. LAMAR.**

**For Sale.**  
Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office.  
**FOR SALE.**  
A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.

**Notice.**  
A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.  
**HENRY A. CLINGAMON.**  
Lexington, May 26th, 1831.

**SCHUYLER'S Palace of Fortune**  
NEW-YORK.

WHERE has been sold and paid for  
**\$25,000 \$25,000**  
**20,000 15,000**  
**10,000, & C. & C.**  
**Important Intelligence.**  
LIST of Brilliant New York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York for the summer campaign  
August 10, Extra 23 Capitals.  
3 of \$15,000.  
Tickets \$5.—60 No. 9 draw ballots.  
Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets. \$100  
Warranted to draw.....38 25  
August 17, Extra 23 Capitals  
**\$20,000.**  
Tickets \$5.—60 No. 10 draw ballots.  
Package of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets. \$100  
Warranted to draw.....42 50  
August 24, Extra 24 Capitals  
**\$40,000, \$10,000.**  
Tickets \$10, lowest prize \$12—66 No. 10 draw ballots.  
Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets. \$330  
Warranted to draw.....103  
August 31, Extra 25 Capitals  
**\$15,000, \$5,000.**  
Tickets \$4.—66 No. 10 draw.  
Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets. \$88  
Warranted to draw.....34  
Sept. 7, Class 6  
**\$20,000.**  
Tickets \$5.—60 No.—9 draw ballots.  
Package of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets. \$110  
Warranted to draw.....38 25  
Sept. 14, Extra 26  
**\$20,000.**  
Tickets \$4.—66 No. 10 draw. ballots.  
Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets. \$88  
Warranted to draw.....34  
Sept. 21—A GRAND MAMMOTH—  
Extra 18, Capitals  
**\$50,000, \$40,000, \$30,000, \$20,000, \$10,000, &c. &c.**  
36 No. Lottery—6 draw ballots. Tickets \$16.  
Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 12 tickets, \$192  
Warranted to draw.....81 60  
Sept. 28, Extra 27  
**\$20,000.**  
Tickets \$5.—60 No. 9 draw ballots.  
Packages of Wholes.....\$100  
Warranted to draw.....38 25  
Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.—This plan though generally adopted by my customers, is not done without express orders.  
Bank notes current in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for Tickets. Many of my customers are particular to remit U. S. Bank notes,—this, (although very acceptable,) is not necessary.  
I am authorized to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates and McIntyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C. Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo.  
The LOTTERY HERALD is published by the subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing schemes soon to be drawn, list of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address  
**ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, N. York.**

**Cotton Gin Making.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.  
All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.  
Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,  
**HENRY A. CLINGAMON.**  
Lexington, May 26th, 1831.

**A SPECULATION.**  
FROM the great success attending the late Club, G. J. SYLVESTER, LL.D., of New York, respectfully submits the following plan to his friends in this section of the country:  
The NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 16, will be drawn 21st September. 36 Numbers—5 drawn Ballots.  
The chief Prizes are  
**\$50,000, \$40,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,880,**  
It is the intention of S. J. Sylvester to club  
25 Packs. Whole Tickets, 300 300  
35 do. Halves 420 210  
40 do. Quarters 480 120  
Tickets 630 at \$16. \$10,080  
100 Shares at \$100 80 \$10,080  
630 Tickets must draw \$4280,  
100 Shares, each \$42 80, 4280.  
Deduction \$4280 from \$10,080, leaves \$5800, divided into 100 shares, the greatest possible loss will be \$58 each share.  
It is certain the Tickets will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To those who remit \$58 in Notes or Prices, a regular certificate of each Package and Combination of Notes will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank till after the drawings and the Prize money immediately divided among the Shareholders.—Such a chance seldom occurs to obtain the splendid Capitals. The plan has met with as much approbation in New York and Philadelphia, that already 43 shares have been taken.  
Messrs. Yates and McIntyre, the Managers, will, with each Certificate, give a guarantee for the payment of all the prizes.  
S. J. SYLVESTER begs leave to remark to those who do not know him, that he has permission to refer to the Managers, Messrs. Yates and McIntyre; and also, if required, can give the names of the first houses throughout the United States and the Canadas. Many will not wish to risk so much; S. J. Sylvester has therefore for sale in the same scheme, Whole Tickets \$16, Halves \$8, Quarters 4 & 2. All Letters by mail, meet the same attention as on personal application, if addressed  
**S. J. SYLVESTER, New York.**  
N. B.—There are good schemes drawing every Wednesday in New York. Those of my distant Patrons wishing to adventure 5, 10, 20, dollars, or upwards may depend on having tickets remitted by forwarding their orders by mail. Address as above.

**Female Seminary.**  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of October. The course of instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, and music. The price of tuition per session (five months) will be \$10-50 Drawing, and Painting \$10, Music 20 dollars, paid in advance.  
821f BENJAMIN COITRILL.

**Tailoring business.**  
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Cabarrus and surrounding country, that they continue to carry on the tailoring business, at their old stand, in the town of Concord, N. C. in all its various branches. They will cut and make garments, in the most durable manner, on the shortest notice at low prices and agreeably to the latest fashions in the Northern cities, as they receive them regularly whenever a change takes place. Country produce will be taken in pay for work, at cash prices. They thank their friends for past favors, and hope for a continuance of public patronage, by doing good fashionable work, at reduced prices.  
2m188  
**GEORGE & JAS. W. KLUTTS.**  
Concord, Cabarrus Co. July 11, 1831.

**Thomsonian System.**  
DR. KIRKPATRICK would respectfully inform the citizens of Rowan and adjoining counties that he has located himself at the house of Mr. Henry Roseman, ten miles south east of Salisbury, for the purpose of practicing medicine, upon the above system. He may, at all times, be found, at his residence, except when professionally engaged. He is aware of the prejudice of some people against this system; but he is also confident that if they will give it a fair trial in any disease either acute or chronic that all prejudice will be removed. His charges will be moderate to suit the pressure of the times.  
August 13, 1831. 8188f

**Notice.**  
WILL be offered for sale on Tuesday the 30th of September next, at the late residence of Norman Owings, dec'd., the following property viz: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, sheep, one still tubs, Waggon and Gear, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and various other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of Sale made known on the day of Sale by me.  
**W. MONROE** Adm'r. of the will annex'd.  
August 19th, 1831. 483

**Notice.**  
WE the undersigned having qualified at August session of Surry county court as administrators of the estate of Elijah Thompson, dec'd. request all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
**JOSEPH THOMPSON,** Adm'r.  
**POLLY THOMPSON,** Adm'r.  
August 19th, 1831. 387

**Notice.**  
ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of Thos. Oakes, Pleasant Oakes and Thomas J. Oakes are requested to present them for payment, those indebted are informed that unless they make speedy payments their accounts and notes will be placed in officers hands without respect to persons.  
**WM. W. LONG,** Adm'r.  
16th August, 1831. 3187

**Notice.**  
WILL be sold, at the Court House in Salisbury on Tuesday of October superior court one Sulkey and Harness, and a variety of law and miscellaneous books belonging to the estate of Thomas J. Oakes, Esq. dec'd. Terms made known on day of sale.  
**WM. W. LONG, Adm'r.**  
16th August, 1831. 387

**The Tennessee Spinster.**  
THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.  
721f **E. P. MITCHELL.**  
Salisbury, May 21st.

**State of North Carolina,**  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.  
In the Court of Equity Spring Term 1831.

**JAMES MOSS,** John Moss for himself and as guardian of Archibald Moss an infant under the age of twentyone years, Elizabeth Moss, widow of Robert Moss, dec. for herself and as guardian of Franklin Moss, Sarah Anne Moss, Robert Moss, William Moss, Eliza Moss and Jane Moss infants under the age of twentyone years, Bushrod Lilly and his wife Hannah as Willis Williams and his wife Mary. Petition for the Sale of lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Willis Williams and his wife Mary Williams tenants in common in right of the said Mary Williams of one share of the land prayed to be sold in the petition, and mentioned as defendants in the petition are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury for six weeks requiring said Willis Williams and his wife Mary to appear at the court house in Lawrenceville on the next Term of our court, on the first Monday in September next and answer or plead to said petition otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and decree entered accordingly. 6187  
**J. L. GAINES c. m. c.**

**BUTCHERING!**  
THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they have commenced BUTCHERING, and intend to continue it during the present season. They will kill none but good beeves and they hope to merit a share of the custom of the public. They will have beef, in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, each week.  
**WILLIAM PINKSTON,**  
**PETER J. SWINK.**  
N. B. Any person having beeves for sale, would do well to apply to them either personally or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times.  
May 26th 1831. 711f